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African Colonization.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

At the origin of this Society, it was understood, that its object was to be effected by co-operation with the Government of the United States and such of the States as might adopt regulations on the subject. The Act of the 3d of March, 1819, for the suppression of the slave trade, was passed by Congress, through the influence of the Society, and so interpreted was this Act by Mr. MONROE, as to enable the Society to obtain territory which might be occupied both by free colored emigrants and recaptured Africans. To superintend such Africans, an Agent was appointed by the United States to reside upon the Coast, and money from time to time appropriated by Congress for his compensation, as well as for their defence and support.

The good of the African race was the sublime end proposed, and the means for securing it the establishment of a free Christian community

of colored men upon the African Coast. These colonists would become a State, a Nation, with elements of power and beneficence unlimited. Thus thought the founders of this Society, and time and events have made clear their sagacious benevolence.

While to Mr. MONROE and his Cabinet the friends of African Colonization were largely indebted, yet without their zealously endeavoring to plant a settlement of free colored people on the African Coast, which might prove a home of safety and comfort to recaptured Africans, the return of such Africans to their native shores had utterly failed of its philanthropic purpose. Indeed, too much praise cannot well be given to the Hon. C. F. MERCER and other statesmen of Virginia, for the resolution and energy with which, in the early days of the Society, they sustained the wise measures of Mr. Monroe's Administra-

tion, for the suppression of the slave trade and the civilization of Africa.

Humanity would never suggest the return of the victims of the slave trade to the darkness and barbarism from which they came, and the dangers of being again exposed to all the horrors of the slave ship, while the policy of the United States in restoring them to a civilized and Christian community in their native country, to be trained and qualified for all its advantages, is full of benevolence.

The people of Liberia recognize in their origin and history the providence of God; they understand their obligations to live not only for themselves, but for others; and both as individuals and as a community, they have proclaimed their allegiance to Him who taught his disciples that it is more blessed to give than to receive. They have protected those who sought refuge under their authority from outrage, and have been hospitable to strangers. They hold it as a fundamental law, to enlighten those who sit in darkness, and to educate the aborigines upon their soil for a higher state and the best privileges in the Commonwealth. They have shown great kindness to the recaptured Africans, and a generous liberality in opening before them the paths to knowledge, religion and happiness.

For more than forty years, the policy of Mr. Monroe, under the Act of the 3d of March, 1819, has

met with the approbation of the American people. To its early development, more perhaps than to any one cause, Liberia owes her existence. Now, in her freedom and independence as a State, she is disposed to second the humane and Christian policy of the United States towards recaptured Africans; to receive them into her community, and prepare them for all the benefits of her civilization and religious faith. It is clearly right, that in her endeavors for their good, she in her poverty and weakness should be aided by our wealth and strength. We cannot doubt that whatever the people of the United States contribute for the civilization of Africa, will be repaid with interest by the abundance of her future commerce. The colonization of her shores by her instructed children, will open avenues of trade to her central kingdoms, bear to them arts, science, manufactures, and lessons of a holy faith, and gather thence, in return, treasures to repay and enrich nations. Thus will beneficence to Africa be rewarded, and the world see clearly illustrated the universal law of Christ's Kingdom—that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

In our last number we gave a summary of the proceedings of the late special meeting of the Board of Directors. We now publish those proceedings entire.

It will be seen that Dr. James Hall, appointed to carry fully into

effect the report and resolutions adopted by the Directors, sailed in the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, the first of last month, for Liberia. From his mission the best results are to be expected. On his return, any treaty he may conclude with the Liberian Government, will be submitted to the Directors for their ratification.

The recent increase of the slave-trade, and the increased efficiency of our squadron, owing to the stationing of small steam vessels on the coast, and the watchfulness and resolution of our naval officers to recapture slave-ships, have resulted in the landing of an unusually large number of uncivilized Africans in Liberia, and the Government of that Republic, and its friends in this country, have felt apprehensive lest the means and appliances of civilization might prove inadequate to convert such large accessions of a heathen people into blessings to themselves and the community. President Benson, in his despatch dated Monrovia, August 25, 1860, expresses strongly his views and the plans which he considers should be adopted. He writes:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of May, via England, which brought me the intelligence of the capture, by the United States cruisers, of two slavers on the coast of Cuba, with about 1,500 captives, for whose transportation to Africa arrangements were making by Congress which would likely result in

an appropriation and a contract entered into between the President of the United States and the American Colonization Society, for their removal to, by the latter, and their support in, Liberia. I have also duly considered what you remarked as being partly in contemplation by the Executive Committee for carrying out the measure when the aforesaid arrangements shall have been made with the United States.

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"Sir, it must appear evident to the Executive Committee, beyond a mere probability, that under the arrangement of the contract of the American Colonization Society with the United States Government—that is, if the contract be in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid act of Congress—there will be an alarming influx of recaptives in the Republic. Ship loads will arrive under the arrangement, and be landed here for months before intelligence of the fact reaches the United States. Thousands of raw savages, exceeding the number of Americo-Liberians, may be thus landed within a few months, kept under the control of the agents of foreign bodies for a twelvemonth; after which, thrown upon the government to support, protect, and train, at a greater expense than that of their first year's training.

"That my assertion respecting the alarming influx of savages landed from American cruisers in our midst within a few weeks or months, is not hypothetical, I have only to say that the evidence of the assertion is at this moment in our midst, to be seen in every part of the city, to the great alarm and consternation of the people of this community in particular, and of the Republic in general. For, during the present week two prizes were brought in within eighteen hours of each other;

the first, a brig, supposed to be the Storm King, of New York, prize to the San Jacinto, with 615-620 recaptives; the other, the ship Erie, of New York, with 897—making over 1,500; both vessels were captured near Congo. Several other prizes are expected up from the south coast momentarily; so that I doubt not at all—taking those that will likely be captured on the coast of Cuba, with those that will be captured on this coast—that the number of recaptives that will be brought to this Republic by American cruisers, to be landed, will, within the next three months, reach as high as ten or twelve thousand. Those we now have here, with those now on their way from the United States, and expected momentarily, will constitute a number over 3,000, which number cannot possibly be controlled and trained but under the exclusive authority and supervision of the Government of Liberia. It would be the greatest folly and completest failure to attempt to do this any other way, for it will require all the discretion, power, and influence of which this government is capable, in order to inaugurate and effectually prosecute for terms of years a suitable system of training for them.

"I will be more explicit by reminding you that of the 3,000 recaptives we know for certainty will be here within the next month, the greatest aggregate number that can possibly be bound out to reliable persons will not reach 1,000; the balance of them—over 2,000—would, after the expiration of the one year's support by the Society, fall on the hands of government to be supported and trained for terms of years, ranging from seven to fourteen years, according to the laws of this Republic regulating the apprenticeship of recaptured Africans. As

these 2,000 or more recaptives could not find individual masters or guardians to be bound to, the Government of Liberia will be obliged, for its own safety as well as by the promptings of humanity, to take these people, thus unprovided for and turned loose upon the mercy of the public, under apprenticeship to herself, for the lawful term of their apprenticeship. To inaugurate and prosecute a successful system in each county for their proper training would require an expenditure, of the great amount of which, due reflection will afford the Executive Committee some faint idea.

"The plan proposed by this government is to lay off a sufficient area of land at some suitable place in each county, say of several hundred acres of land each; to build one or more large suitable houses on them, and to settle the recaptives thereon, under good teachers, mechanics, and agriculturists, employed by and amenable to this government—where the recaptives may, on the manual labor system, have a definite number of hours schooling each day, and a definite number of hours to work each day, at the various branches of industry, agriculture being the principal; and for them to be thus trained under the supervision of government, for their respective full terms of apprenticeship. The Executive Committee will, no doubt, at once agree with this government, that those recaptives who may not be apprenticed out to individuals immediately on their being landed, should, without a week's delay after being landed, be placed under the contemplated systematic and authoritative plan of training.

"When at Sinoe last week, I visited the falls up that river and spent some time in exploring the land for miles on both sides of the river, so

as, in counsel with the leading men of that county, to make selection of a suitable tract and site for the aforesaid purpose, which we did in contiguity with the site of the contemplated new interior settlement near the falls. I made similar arrangements at Bassa, so as to facilitate the contemplated New Jersey settlement; and also in the county of Maryland; but I could give the respective superintendents no definite directions, having merely made known the plans, and instructed them to hold themselves in readiness to carry them out upon the first notice, which I would be able to give them as soon as the understanding necessary to enable this government to carry them out was had with the American Colonization Society.

"If the above plan I have proposed be adopted, no matter how great the influx of recaptives in this Republic may be, I believe their arrival here will benefit the Republic, and prove an incalculably great blessing to the recaptives. But to adopt any other course—the same course with the large influx as has been heretofore adopted in the management of the few hundreds hitherto landed here—will prove a curse to this Republic, and confer incalculable evil upon the recaptives, will seriously injure the great cause of Colonization, and be deeply regretted when too late. For the adopting of a contrary course would necessitate the turning loose upon the public, after the expiration of one year, of thousands of savages in their legal and literal minority, who will have received just enough light during the one year to increase their capacity for mischief and to be dangerous; and having neither means nor adequate training to secure an honest liveli-

hood, they would blight the increasing industry of our rising State, by robbing plantations of their agricultural products, as well as of their stock and poultry; they would break open stores and houses; some of the citizens, in defiance of law, as in all countries, would be tempted to do violence to them, which might result, in some cases, in loss of life. Thousands of them would stray off into heathenism, and likely become more debased than they were in Congo—a state of things that would be ruinous to the reputation of Liberia and Colonization, and revolting to the feelings of the Christian world.

"I will now proceed, most respectfully, to state what are the wishes and conclusions of the Government of Liberia respecting the two cargoes of recaptives landed here this week, and all others that may be hereafter landed: That they be turned over to this government immediately on being landed, to be under her exclusive control; that the entire amount appropriated by the United States Government for their support in Liberia be placed at the disposal of this government; that whatever cargoes of supplies, &c., may be sent out by the American Colonization Society, from this date up to the receipt of this communication, be turned over to this government at cost and charges, this government paying the usual per centage for making the purchases, &c., in the United States; all cargoes of supplies, &c., sent out after the receipt of this communication, in anticipation of the wants of this government to assist in properly providing for the recaptives for the first year, to be turned over to this government at cost and charges, provided they be such as the government may require; that the

American Colonization Society be compensated, according to usage, for any purchases made for us in the United States, and for any other necessary service rendered in furtherance of the object; that the American Colonization Society be compensated, if she require it, for any service their agents or employees may render this government in connection with taking care of the said recaptives; that the American Colonization Society be reasonably compensated, if required, for the use of their receptacle, or any other of their property in Liberia, in furtherance of this object; that this government be privileged under the appropriation to draw drafts during the first year, in such manner, at such times, and for such amounts, as will prevent her being embarrassed in fulfilling her aforesaid engagements.

"Though I have written plainly what are the views, sentiments, and conclusions of this government on that subject, yet I hope this communication will not be regarded otherwise than respectful; for it becomes the policy of this government never to give cause of offense, nor show any sign of ingratitude to the American Colonization Society. The least we should ever do, now and in the future, is to be respectful and feel grateful to the Society, our early and long-tried benefactor."

Various other despatches from Liberia, referred to in the proceedings of the Directors, and the earnest recommendation of the New York State Colonization Society, as well as their own judgment of the important matters submitted in communications from Liberia, induced the Executive Committee to invite a meeting of the Board of Directors.

Special Meeting of Board of Directors.

WASHINGTON CITY,

October 24, 1860.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, was held at 7 o'clock this evening, in the Room of the Society. President LATROBE in the Chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. MACLEAN, D. D.

On motion, W. COPPINGER was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The following named Delegates from the State Societies, and Life Directors, were found to be in attendance:

Connecticut—Hon. S. H. Huntington.

New York—Rev. A. Merwin.

Pennsylvania—W. V. Pettit, Esq., W. Coppinger.

Life Directors—Rev. R. R. Gurley, J. Knickerbacker, Esq., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. Wm. McLain, D. D., Rev. John B. Pinney, LL.D., Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.

Members of Executive Committee—Dr. Harvey Lindsly, Wm. Guntcn, Esq., Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., Hon. W. M. Merrick, Hon. Peter Parker.

Communications were submitted by the Corresponding Secretary from Henry Stoddard, Esq., October 16th, Hon. T. W. Williams, October 17th, and Dr. James Hall, October 24th, (Life Directors,) expressive of their inability to attend the present session.

On motion of Rev. Mr. PINNEY, the Rev. A. Merwin was admitted as a delegate from the New York State Colonization Society, in place of Caleb Swann, Esq.

On motion of Rev. Mr. PINNEY, it was

Resolved, That the reading of the minutes of the last session of the Board of Directors be dispensed with.

The call for the special meeting of the Board of Directors is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE A. COL. SOCIETY,
Washington City, Oct. 13, 1860.

Dear Sir:

The Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, in view of important despatches from Liberia touching the Recaptured Africans, and other matters of great interest, and in compliance with the recommendation of the Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society, invite a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society, to be held at its office in Washington City, on the 24th inst., at 7 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Ex. Committee:
R. R. GURLEY,
Cor. Sec. A. C. S.

The following papers were read:

A statement of the Executive Committee in relation to Recaptured Africans taken on the slavers Wildfire, William, and Bogota, off the Cuban coast, and the Storm King and Erie, off the Congo River, Western Africa;

Contracts made May 30, 1860, and October 22d, 1860, between the Government of the United States and the American Colonization Society, for the support, clothing, and training, for one year, in Liberia, of said Africans:

From President Benson to the Executive Committee, dated Monrovia, August 25:

From J. N. Lewis, Secretary of State of Liberia, Monrovia, August 24, to Henry W. Dennis, Esq., Agent of the American Colonization Society in Liberia;

From President Benson to Executive Committee, August 30, and September 1;

From Rev. John Seys, Agent of

the United States for Recaptured Africans, Monrovia, August 28;

From Rev. John Seys, Agent, to Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, August 24 and September 3, together with copy of correspondence therein referred to.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. PINNEY the Board resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the subject which occasioned the present meeting.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Pinney, Maclean, Tracy, Gurley, Merwin, and others; and the Financial Secretary of the Society read extracts from communications from H. W. Dennis, Monrovia, September 1, and R. L. Stryker, Cape Mount, September 3; also, certain proceedings of the Executive Committee, passed June 1, 1860, and letter from Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, December 20, 1859.

On motion of Rev. Mr. PINNEY, it was

Resolved, That when this Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock M.

On motion of Rev. Mr. PINNEY, it was

Resolved, That the statement of the Executive Committee, with the various documents in relation to Recaptured Africans, be referred to a special committee, to report at the adjourned meeting of to-morrow.

The President appointed Messrs. Pinney, (chairman,) Maclean, Tracy, Huntington, and Pettit, said committee.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON CITY,
October 25, 1860.

The Board met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment: President LATROBE in the Chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. A. MERWIN.

The record of the proceedings of yesterday's session was read and approved.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter dated Newark, N. J., October 23, from Dr. L. A. Smith, stating that it was impossible for him to leave home at the present time.

The special committee on the subject of the relations of this Society with the Government of Liberia, in regard to the care and support of Recaptured Africans in Liberia, submitted a report, accompanied by certain resolutions, which were taken up *seriatim*, and after full discussion were, with the report, unanimously adopted, and are as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON CITY,
October 25, 1860.

To the Board of Directors
of the American Col. Society:

GENTLEMEN:

The Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the relations of the American Colonization Society and the Republic of Liberia, concerning Recaptured Africans, and especially what action of the Board of Directors is necessary and proper under existing circumstances, have agreed to present the following report, and propose the accompanying resolution for adoption:

"The interests of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, are, in the judgment of the Committee, identical in relation to Recaptured Africans, as in all other respects. The safety and peace of the commonwealth, and the wisest provision for the support and training to civilized habits of the Recaptives, are alike to be sought.

"By reference to the Articles of Agreement between the Republic of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, entered into by the

Directors of the Society and the Commissioners of the Republic, in the city of New York, on the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1848, and which, if ratified by the Government of Liberia within the space of twelve months from the date thereof, were to be binding both on the Society and the Republic, it appears that article 4th provided that 'Recaptured Africans shall be admitted as heretofore, the United States Government making provision for their support.'

"This agreement was ratified, with certain explanations by the Government of Liberia, by resolution of its Senate bearing date March 2, 1849, [in which ratification,] to prevent subsequent misunderstanding, and to make more clear the meaning of sections 7 and 9 of article 1, and article 4.

"The ratified treaty, thus explained, was received by this Society, and no objections were made to the proposed explanations. By the acquiescence of this Board, and by the action under this Agreement as explained by both parties, it might be fairly supposed that they were accepted by the Board, though no formal resolutions to that effect appear to have been adopted.

"Ten years after the forming of this agreement, for the first time, the practical question arose as to the rights and relations of the parties under article 4th, when the Government of the United States returned to Africa the Recaptured Africans of the Echo, in the Niagara, and landed them in the Republic of Liberia, under a contract with this Society to support them one year.

"The question as to the relations between this Society and the Government of Liberia, in regard to this matter, was, at the session of the Board of Directors held in January, 1859, referred to a committee, con-

sisting of the President of the Society and the Executive Committee, to report some proper mode of settling it.

"In the absence of President Latrobe from the meeting in January last, no action was taken on the subject.

"By the numerous captures of slavers which have been made since the Board adjourned, and the landing in Liberia of some twenty-three hundred Africans, increased excitement has arisen in Liberia, accompanied by alarm for the future safety of the Republic, should the American cruisers continue to act with equal vigor and land their cargoes.

"By numerous letters recently received from President Benson and others, it is apparent that a decision on the whole subject ought no longer to be delayed; your committee, therefore, recommend for the adoption of this Board the following resolutions:

"Whereas, by a resolution of the Senate of Liberia, dated on the 2d of March, 1849, the agreement made between the Commissioners on the part of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, in New York, on the 20th of July, 1848, was ratified upon the explanations given by the said Commissioners, and set forth at length in said resolution; and whereas doubts have arisen whether the silent acquiescence of this Society in said explanations is a sufficient expression of concurrence, on its part to give validity to said articles of agreement, therefore to exclude all possibility of doubt in the premises,

"Be it resolved by the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, That they hereby expressly concur in the explanations aforesaid, and do consent that the articles of agreement aforesaid shall have at all times the effect therein suggested.

"We thus formally ratify the agreement, as explained by the Senate of Liberia, and remove all doubt as to its validity.

"In accordance with the spirit of the foregoing resolution, and to carry out its object, we also submit the following resolutions for the adoption of the Board:

"Resolved, That this Society agree to transfer to the Liberian Government the execution of its contracts for one year's support and care of the recaptives which were landed in Liberia during the months of August and September, 1860, holding it bound, as proposed by President Benson, faithfully to fulfill all our obligations assumed in said contracts.

"Resolved, That so long as it may be deemed expedient to land recaptured Africans in Liberia, and the Government of the United States desire to employ the agency of this Society in the care and support of recaptured Africans in Liberia, and it can be done in harmony with the Government of Liberia, this Society will continue to commit to that Government the execution of such contracts with the United States Government.

"Resolved, That this Society does not desire to make a profit in the transaction of this work of humanity, whether as the agent of the United States Government or as aiding the Liberian Government, and that inasmuch as for a long period the youthful recaptives will require care and be a source of expense to the Liberian Government, we recognize the justice of receiving and holding all money devoted by the Government of the United States to their support, subject to the use and order of the authorities of Liberia, to be drawn by such person and on such terms as may be agreed upon by said Government and this Board.

"Resolved, That this Board recommend to the Republic of Liberia, in order to assure all parties interested as to the wise and safe disposal of the recaptives, and the faithful expenditure of the funds for their best interest, to provide by act of the Legislature for the appointment of Commissioners for Recaptured Africans, whose duties shall be fully defined by law.

"Resolved, That any money now in the Society's treasury unexpended of the appropriations made by Congress at its late session, be placed at the control of the Government of Liberia, or expended at its direction, on condition said Government binds itself to fulfill all the obligations imposed on this Society by the United States Government, for the support and care of the recaptives for one year.

"Resolved, In order to perfect the arrangements, referred to in the foregoing resolutions, Dr. James

Hall be, and he is hereby, appointed a Commissioner of the American Colonization Society, to convey them to the Government of Liberia, and to enter into such a contract with the latter as shall carry them into full effect, to be binding from its date, but subject to modification if, on being hereafter submitted to this Board, there should seem to be occasion therefor.

"Resolved, That should it be in the power of the Financial Secretary, Rev. William McLain, to leave the United States for Africa, along with Dr. Hall, he be united with the latter in the commission now created."

The minutes of this day's proceedings were then read, when, after prayer by Rev. J. MACLEAN, D. D., the Board, on motion, adjourned *sine die*.

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,
President.

WM. COPPINGER, Secretary.

Departure of the Mary Caroline Stevens,

ON HER NINTH VOYAGE.

On the first of last month, this fine ship took her departure from Baltimore on her ninth voyage, with 83 emigrants, including 3 native African youths, who were captured by the U. S. Steamer Crusader on board the slave brig *Wm. R. Kibby*. This brig had landed over 400 slaves in Cuba, while these boys either secreted themselves, or were left on board in the haste of landing their companions, and were brought to New York, thence transferred by order of the U. S. Government to the American Colonization Society, to be sent to Liberia, to be there

instructed in civilization and the Christian religion. They appear to be intelligent, promising youths, and we trust will be objects of very special interest to those to whose care and kindness they are entrusted.

The following is a list of cabin passengers:

James Hall, M. D., Miss Hall, Miss Sumner, Rev. C. C. Hoffman, Mrs. Hoffman and child, Miss Merriam, Dr. Ealbeck, R. S. Jones, and two servants.

Dr. Hall goes out as Commissioner of the American Colonization Society, to carry into full effect

measures adopted by the Board of Directors, for committing the execution of the contracts of the Society with the Government of the United States for the care and support of Recaptured Africans, to the Government of Liberia. This gentleman has great experience in African affairs, and is very competent to accomplish the object of his mission, in a manner beneficial alike to the Society and to that Republic. The daughter of Dr. Hall, and her friend Miss Sumner, visit the sunny shores of Africa for the benefit of their health. The Rev. C. C. Hoffman, with his wife and child, with recruited vigor, return to their missionary home at Cape Palmas. Their residence for several months in the United States has availed much to increase an interest in their personal welfare, as well as in the cause of Episcopal Missions

which they represent. Nor has Mr. Hoffman neglected any proper opportunity of inviting contributions to the completion and support of St. Mark's Hospital, an institution of great promising charity, which we have repeatedly commended to public favor, and which owes its existence mainly to the piety and zeal which animates his soul.

Several highly respected colored families, from various parts of the country, embark in this ship, most of them accustomed to agriculture, and destined to the flourishing interior settlement of Careysburg.

Religious service was held on board the ship, November 1st, before she left the wharf; when, after a brief address, a farewell hymn was sung, and the company commended to the protection and blessing of Almighty God.

This ship takes out supplies, estimated at more than \$9,000, for the emigrants, and of the value of over \$14,000 for the Recaptured Africans, with a considerable amount of freight for individuals.

List of Emigrants by the M. C. Stevens, Nov. 1, 1860.

No.	Names.	Age.	Free or Slave.	Remarks.
FOR BASSA.				
<i>From New Haven, Conn.</i>				
1	George R. Freeman.....	44Free..	Joiner and Farmer. (Mr. and Mrs.
2	Sophia J. "	45do....	Freeman and Amy Freeman, are
3	Amy "	21do....	members of the Presb'y Church.
4	Henry B. "	18do....	Surveyor.
5	Ann S. "	7do....	
FOR CAREYSBURG.				
<i>From Philadelphia.</i>				
6	James Curtis.....	60do....	
7	Mary "	43do....	
8	Judy "	12do....	
<i>From Harrisburgh.</i>				
9	James A. Chester.....	16do....	
<i>From Lancaster.</i>				
10	William Gants.....	10do....	

No.	Names.	Age.	Free or Slave.	Remarks.
FOR CAREYSBURG.				
<i>From Pittsburg.</i>				
11	Benjamin Lee.....	21	...Free...	
<i>From Elizabethtown, Pa.</i>				
12	James T. Philips.....	37	...do...	
13	Amelia ".....	33	...do...	
14	Mary T. ".....	13	...do...	
15	Alice G. ".....	11	...do...	
16	Emma V. ".....	10	...do...	
17	John ".....	5	...do...	
18	Charles ".....	4	...do...	
19	Edward ".....	8 m.	...do...	
20	Robert Parker.....	34	...do...	
21	Elizabeth ".....	30	...do...	
22	Angeline ".....	15	...do...	
23	Elizabeth ".....	12	...do...	
24	Kezia ".....	10	...do...	
25	Isaac ".....	8	...do...	
26	Louisa ".....	4	...do...	
27	Mary Ann ".....	1	...do...	
FOR MONROVIA.				
<i>From Cannonsburg, Pa.</i>				
28	F. L. Chambers.....	37	...do...	
29	Eliza J. ".....	34	...do...	
30	Letitia Henry.....	66	...do...	
31	Wilson N. Chambers.....	17	...do...	
32	William H. ".....	15	...do...	
33	Joseph F. ".....	13	...do...	
34	Anna V. ".....	11	...do...	
35	David J. ".....	9	...do...	
36	John C. ".....	7	...do...	
37	S. A. Benson ".....	2	...do...	
FOR CAREYSBURG.				
<i>From Racine, Wis.</i>				
38	Joseph Price.....	16	...do...	
39	Henry Busselton.....	40	...do...	
40	Jane ".....	42	...do...	
41	John Cary.....	28	...do...	
42	Elizabeth ".....	23	...do...	
43	Robert Harris.....	40	...do...	
44	Nancy ".....	35	...do...	
<i>From Jacksonville, Ill.</i>				
45	Peter J. Dowry.....	34	...do...	
46	Ellen ".....	27	...do...	
47	Price Given.....	45	...Slave..	Emancipated by D. H. Given, of the firm of Watts, Given & Co., of Paducah, and brings satisfactory references of good character to gentlemen in Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburg, and other places.
<i>From Springfield, Ill.</i>				
48	John W. Stuart.....	37	...Free...	
49	Turner P. ".....	14	...do...	
50	Martha L. ".....	13	...do...	
51	William A. ".....	11	...do...	
52	Jas. Henry ".....	9	...do...	
53	Amanda J. ".....	8	...do...	
54	Martha Watson.....	20	...do...	
55	Louisa Griffith.....	17	...do...	

No.	Names.	Age.	Free or Slave.	Remarks.
FOR CAREYSBURG. From Toledo, Ohio.				
56	Rev. T. E. Dillon.....	26	...Free...	
From Elbert Co., Geo.				
57	Hiram Tate.....	60	...do....	
58	Celia ".....	34	...do....	
59	Washington Copeland...do....	
60	Collins McDowell.....	32	...do....	
61	Louisa ".....	34	...do....	
From Newburg, N. C.				
62	John Bugg.....	29	...do....	
63	Billy Bugg.....	47	...do....	
64	Lucinda Valentine.....	5	...do....	
65	George Wadsworth.....	24	...do....	
66	Susan ".....	15	...do....	
67	George ".....	8	...do....	
68	Frank ".....	26	...do....	
69	Bluford ".....	6	...do....	
70	Vina ".....	26	...do....	
71	Judy Bagg.....	51	...do....	
72	Jim Jackson.....	40	...do....	
73	Polly ".....	39	...do....	
74	John Wadsworth.....	28	...do....	
75	Billy Valentine.....	25	...do....	
76	John ".....	8	...do....	
77	Wm. Manly ".....	4	...do....	
78	Simson Jackson.....	7	...do....	
From Lexington, Ky.				
79	Lewis Murphey.....	46	...Slave...	Emancipated by J. M. C. Irvin.
80	Samuel Combs.....	26	...do....	do
RECAPTURED AFRICANS.				
1	Tony.....	12	
2	Pilo.....	13	
3	Sagado.....	12	

NOTE.—These 80, added to the number previously sent, (10,465,) make 10,545 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

Honor to whom Honor is due.

Our early and much esteemed friend, SIDNEY E. MORSE, Esq., late editor of the New York Observer, whose opinion on any subject must have great weight with all intelligent and upright men, has published a series of questions on the subject of slavery, from which we give the following:

In America the Honor of the Abolition of the Slave-trade due to Virginia.

127. And in America does not the honor of the most earnest and efficient action in this work of philanthropy belong to the slaveholders of Virginia?

128. In the Convention of 1787, was it not after delegates from New England had expressed their wil-

lingness to insert in the United States Constitution, if the Carolinas and Georgia should insist upon it, an article *withholding from Congress forever* the power to abolish the African slave-trade, that Virginia, by her earnestness and firmness, with the steady support of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, procured the article giving Congress the power to abolish it after a limited period.

129. If New England had voted with Virginia on the 25th of August, 1787, would not Congress have been invested with power to abolish the African slave-trade in 1800 instead of 1808?

130. Did not New England vote with the Carolinas and Georgia to extend the slave-trade from 1800 to 1808, for the purpose of securing, in return, the votes of the Carolinas and Georgia for a navigation act which would give the carrying trade of all the slave States to New England ship-owners?

131. Was not the carrying trade of the slave States, which New England secured by the sacrifice of her anti-slavery principles, a great source, if not the great source, of the capital which is now invested in her railways, cotton-mills, woolen-mills, and all branches of her business?

132. Does not the census of the United States, and other official records, show that, between the years 1800 and 1808 (*i. e.* between the year in which the African slave-trade would have ceased, if New England had voted in the Convention of 1787 with Virginia, and the year to which it was extended by the union of New England with Georgia and the Carolinas,) nearly, or quite, 100,000 negroes must have been imported into the Southern States?

133. Has not the whole negro

population of the United States more than trebled by natural increase since the importation of negroes ceased in 1808?

134. Are there not, then, in our Southern States at this moment 300,000 negro slaves who are there in consequence of the vote of New England, in opposition to the vote of Virginia; and was not that vote of New England given immediately after a faithful representation by Virginia slaveholders of the great evils, moral and political, arising from an increase of the negro population of the country?

135. Is it not true, then, that to Virginia, the leading slave State of the American Union, the honor is due from the whole world of the earliest and most efficient action for the abolition of the African slave-trade?

136. And is not New England, the fountain-head of abolitionism in this country, justly chargeable with voting, from mercenary motives, for the prolongation of that trade for eight years, and thus adding hundreds of thousands to the present negro slave population of the South?

Limiting the Spread of Slavery over American Soil.

137. Is it not to Virginia, also, that we are indebted for the most efficient action in limiting the extension of slavery on American soil?

138. Are not five of our largest and most populous free States, viz: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, formed out of the territory which Virginia, more than seventy years ago, ceded to the Union?

139. In ceding that vast territory, might not Virginia, like Connecticut, have reserved a portion of the proceeds of the sale of the lands;

and, if the reservation had been in proportion to that of Connecticut, would it not have added \$100,000-000 or more to the treasury of Virginia?

140. While ceding both the right of sovereignty and the right of soil, might not Virginia, at least, have reserved for her own slaveholders the right of migrating to that territory with their slaves; and would not the reservation of such a right have added to the value of slave property remaining in Virginia?

141. Instead of this, did not the leading statesman of Virginia, Thomas Jefferson, in 1784, propose to cut off the Virginia slaveholders, with all other slaveholders, from the right of carrying their slaves to that territory; and did not Virginia, by her vote for the ordinance of 1787, actually vote to cut them off, thus, by a surrender and sacrifice of her own interests, giving the whole land to the Union, and dedicating it forever to freedom?

Voluntary Emancipation of Slaves by Individuals.

142. After these efforts to stop the importation of negro slaves from Africa, and to prevent the extension of slavery to new territory at home, did not slaveholders of Virginia and the adjoining slave States begin the work of the voluntary emancipation of their own slaves on a large scale; and did not that work go on until it was stopped by the deep conviction of the emancipators that all their sacrifices were worse than useless; for that, in a population composed of whites and negroes in nearly equal numbers, and under all the circumstances of their situation in our slave States, the liberty of the negroes is not consistent with the highest good of either of the races, so long as they remain

intermixed with each other in the same community?

143. Does not the United States census of 1850 show that, as the fruits of the voluntary emancipation of their slaves by American slaveholders, there were then in our slave States 235,916 free blacks, whose value as slaves, at \$500 each, would be nearly \$120,000,000?

Colonization of Negroes in Africa.

144. After the failure of their experiment of voluntary emancipation, because of the frightful evils, foreseen as inevitable, of an intermixture of whites and free blacks in large numbers in the same country, did not the statesmen of Virginia anxiously labor to establish a home for emancipated negroes in Africa, where they might be really free, and might exhibit to the world what a community of negro free-men could be and do, when placed under the most favorable circumstances for developing all their capacities for good?

145. Did not these anxious labors end in founding the *Republic of Liberia in Africa, the only free country on the globe in which the negro rules?*

146. Has it not recently come to light (see C. F. Mercer's Address to the American Colonization Society, on January 18, 1853,) that, long before the formation of the American Colonization Society in 1817, the Legislature of Virginia, in secret sessions, in the years 1800, 1801, 1804, and 1805, prepared the way for the establishment of a free negro republic?

147. Does not Mr. Mercer show clearly, in the address referred to above, that the Republic of Liberia is indebted for its prosperity and for its very existence to statesmen of Virginia?

148. Does he not show that Virginia statesmen framed, and by their assiduous efforts carried through Congress, the act of 1819, which authorized the return of Africans captured by our vessels to their native land *at the expense of the United States?*

149. Does he not show that, under that act of 1819, more than \$300,000 have been expended; and that without the first \$100,000 of that sum "the colony of Liberia would never have existed?"

150. Is not the establishment of colonies of negro freemen on the African coast the wisest and surest mode of breaking up the slave-trade in Africa, and of spreading the light of civilization and Christianity over that benighted continent?

Recapitulation of the Action of American Slaveholders.

151. Considering what Virginia

did in the Convention of 1787 for the abolition of the African slave-trade; what she did at the same time for limiting the extension of slavery on American soil; what she did for the establishment and support of the Republic of Liberia; what sacrifices her slaveholders made, in connection with slaveholders of the adjoining States, in the voluntary emancipation of their slaves; and what her slaveholders, in connection with American slaveholders generally, have done by kind treatment and Christian efforts for the temporal and spiritual welfare of their slaves, is it not true that Africa, and the negro race, and the cause of Christianizing the heathen, and the *true Christian anti-slavery cause*, are more deeply indebted to American slaveholders, and especially to the slaveholders of Virginia, than to all the rest of the world?

[From the Christian Mirror.]

Annual Meeting of the Vermont Colonization Society.

THE forty-first annual meeting of the Vermont Colonization Society was held on Thursday evening, 18th inst., at the Brick church (Rev. Mr. Lord's) in Montpelier. Rev. Dr. Wheeler, of Burlington, presided. The devotional services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Malcolm, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Montpelier. The experienced Secretary, Rev. John K. Converse, made his report, which was replete with valuable information and cheering encouragements. Twelve hundred dollars have been contributed for colonizing a family of eighteen emancipated slaves. The entire receipts exceed \$1,500.

Rev. F. Butler introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That as an asylum for the recaptive—as an effectual means

of putting a stop to the African Slave Traffic—as an encouragement to the free colored emigrant and as an instrument of civilizing and evangelizing the natives of Africa and of raising the colored race to the highest position and happiness—the enterprise of colonization as exemplified in Liberia, demands alike our admiration of its wisdom, our gratitude to God for its present success, and our confidence and liberality for its future advancement."

Rev. John Orcutt, the able Traveling Secretary of the American Colonization Society addressed the audience with some forcible words that will not soon be forgotten. He made some interesting statements respecting the recaptured Africans landed at Key West, and other recaptives lately taken to Liberia, and

also concerning the Arkansas colored people and legislation in some of the free States in regard to the negro, showing that the northern States are *indisposed to receive* large accessions of the people of color, and that the severities of the colored man's lot are steadily becoming more painful, and that the struggles of the race in this country will at last be a *strife for bread*. So that it is an occasion of gratitude and of hope that Liberia now exists for the encouragement of the emigrant from this land and for the welfare of the race in Africa!

Dr. W. H. Ealbeck, a native Liberian, who received his professional education at the excellent Medical Colleges in New Haven, Ct., and Brunswick, Me.—also made some remarks respecting Liberia and the scheme of colonization and its friends, which greatly interested the audience. He said, he was thankful that there is *one* place on earth where the colored man may have *peace*, and that for *that* place under providence, he believed the race were indebted to the friends of Colonization. God made Africa for the black man, and the black man for Africa, but the white man had "*sought out many inventions.*" The people of Liberia are industrious, moral, and virtuous, and have put a stop to the slave trade in any form along their coast, and within their bounds. They have schools and churches and good laws and the various institutions of civilized

life. They cultivate the soil, encourage the arts, and are emulous of a high positions among the nations of the globe.

Rev. Mr. Lord, of Montpelier, made some forcible remarks, concerning the *industry* of the Liberians as showing the fallacy of arguments against the capacity and ability of the colored man to take care of himself, when he is placed in a fit position and circumstances for his culture and development. The audience though not large was highly respectable, and the influence of the meeting was highly gratifying to the Society and its friends. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and many of those present left the place with firm purpose to do more than ever for the New Republic!

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President.—Rev. JOHN WHEELER, D. D.

Vice Presidents.—Hon. Carlos Coolidge, Hon. Samuel H. Kellogg.

Secretary.—Rev. J. K. Converse.

Treasurer.—Geo. W. Scott, Esq.

We hope the friends of this Society, not only in Vermont, but throughout the whole United States, will consider how well adapted is African Colonization to cement our Union in one great common work of Patriotism and Philanthropy—a work commended by the greatest minds of the South, by HARPER, MARSHALL, MADISON, and CLAY—as worthy of support not only of all good citizens, but of the patronage of the States and the Federal Government.

[From the Congregational Journal.]

What shall be done for them?

MORE than fifteen hundred native Africans taken from the "Storm King" and "Erie" have lately been landed at Monrovia—nude, sick,

and starving—the wretched victims of the merciless slave-traffic, recaptured by our American steamers about fifty miles off the Congo!

About eleven hundred, also, arrived there near the same time from Key West—making not less than *twenty-six hundred** *recaptives* placed in Liberia within the last three months!

"What the Government of the United States will do (says the *African Repository* of October) and what the American Colonization Society can do, to enable Liberia to survive and prosper when invaded by such a flood of ignorance and barbarism, are questions of grave import, which demand immediate consideration by all true friends of that Republic."

Shall not these questions have that "consideration;" and will not the "true friends of that Republic," and of the colored man in this country and in Africa, open their eyes and their hearts to the importance of renewed efforts for the welfare of Liberia? That little Republic—the daughter of American munificence—is now thriving and prospering beyond all precedent; but what can she do with these thousands of recaptured natives which are landed upon her shores for safety from the slave-trader? Hitherto the numbers which she has received, have come so gradually, and they have been so comparatively few, that she could readily distribute them in her settlements and provide food, raiment, and instruction for them without detriment. But what can she do with the *twenty-six hundred* just landed—with a prospective increase of large numbers of like character within a short time? President Benson says in his despatch to the American Colonization Society: "Several other prizes are expected up from the South Coast momentarily, so that I doubt not at all, taking those that will likely be captured on the coast of Cuba with those that

will be captured on this coast, that the number of recaptives that will be brought to this Republic by American cruisers, to be landed, will, within the next three months, reach as high as ten or twelve thousand."

What then will Liberia do with such a flood? Does it not behoove thinking men in this country to ponder this inquiry? If in this exigency, *money* can help—will not liberal and philanthropic men and women open their hands wide with bountiful gifts? If *prayer* can aid her, will not they who call upon the Lord Jesus, lift up their voice in supplication without ceasing for the Divine favor upon this infant Republic? If appeals to our Government for more effective aid will be serviceable, will not the patriotic men make an appeal with all alacrity and earnestness?

We have faith in God for Africa, and our confidence in Liberia, and the enterprise which gave her birth, is strong and unwavering; but we believe also in means and in personal responsibility.

"Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God"—but *not* by miracle—*not* without human instrumentality! Who then will help AFRICA, in this day of her need—AFRICA that first received the infant Saviour in his flight from wicked men; but which long since has been enveloped in Pagan darkness; whose blood, by cruel hands, now reddens her soil and stains the great highway of nations? AFRICA—who will think of her?—who will *help* her, with a warm heart and a liberal hand? Who will listen to the cry that now comes from Africa, as imperatively to American Christians and philanthropists, as that which once came to an Apostle's ear from Macedonia?

* This number has been largely reduced by mortality, consequent upon disease in the slave ship.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Late from Western Africa.

THE Colonization Herald for November contains some interesting items in regard to the recaptured Africans recently carried into Monrovia. A letter from President Benson, dated at Monrovia, September 5, says:

"I arrived here from the leeward on the 21st ult., and in three hours after landing, the American brig, Storm King, prize to the United States steamer San Jacinto, near Congo, anchored in port with 616 recaptives on board, and the next day the ship Erie, of New York, arrived also, in charge of a prize crew, with 897 recaptives, a prize to the United States steamer Mohican, near Congo—making 1513 recaptives unprovided for, landed at this port within 24 hours of each other. Within the last week, the three ships from the United States sent out by the American Colonization Society have brought from Key West nearly the same number; so that we have now 2,500 savages thrown in upon us, almost without notice, within a fortnight's time."

The editor of the Colonization Herald accompanies the above extract with the following remarks:

"Many of these liberated victims from the slave trade will be placed in the families of the worthy citizens of Liberia, under the provisions of the excellent law of the Republic bearing on this subject. It is the intention of President Benson to at once organize public industrial and educational institutions

in each county of the Republic for their benefit, on the manual labor system, so as to train them to become a blessing and not a curse, to this rising African State."

The Hon. Mr. Roberts, in alluding to these recaptured Africans, says:

"Fortunately, the captives are mostly young persons—boys and girls—just such as, from their tender years, may be easily trained to habits of industry and civilization, and will, no doubt, readily adopt the principles of Christianity. The Rev. Mr. Seys, United States agent for captured Africans, is judiciously, I think, distributing them in the families of citizens, who will attend to their proper training. I do hope that, in time, they will turn out good citizens, and will themselves be the means of advancing more rapidly the cause of civilization and Christianity in this heathen land."

A letter from Sierra Leone, dated September 7, says:

"This port is very healthy, and so is the Republic of Liberia. The English and American vessels are vigilant in suppressing the slave-trade, and the works of the missionaries are wonderfully successful in converting thousands of heathens to Christianity. The settlers are retiring from the coast into the interior, spreading the glad tidings of Gospel reformation, and reclaiming lands that now produce cotton, sugar, coffee, tobacco, which promise to become staple products in a few years."

Letter from St. Paul de Loanda, W. A.

We are much indebted to a young gentleman of this city, but residing at present in connection with our naval service on the African Coast, for the following highly interesting communication :

ST. PAUL DE LOANDA, W. C. A.,

September 3, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR : A few days since, I had the gratification of receiving your letter of the 23d April, and although it finds me in the busy despatch of official duties, I cannot allow this first favorable opportunity to pass without a brief, if but a hurried response. During my short residence here, I have as yet not had time to make excursions into the surrounding country to any great extent, and my observations are accordingly of a local character. Upon my arrival here, I was agreeably disappointed as respects the population, extent, and commercial advantages of the place. The harbor is an excellent one, safe at all times, and affording anchorage for vessels of the largest class. American traders, however, are rarely seen, except those of the two houses of Messrs. J. S. Wiggin & Co., of Boston, and Messrs. Brookhouse & Co., of Salem, Massachusetts, whose agents here include all the Americans doing business in Loanda. There are no English houses, and the exports and imports are chiefly made in Portuguese vessels plying between this and Lisbon.

The exports amount annually to about 300,000 pounds sterling ; the imports not less than 275,000 pounds sterling. When you consider the disadvantages under which the produce reaches the market, these figures are by no means insignifi-

cant. Human labor alone is employed, starting at different points, varying from 100 to 300 miles in the interior. The numbers swell from 250 to 500 negroes by the time they reach the seaboard, each bearing on his head a load of ivory, beeswax, or palm oil, weighing from 75 to 100 pounds. The gang are always placed in charge of an officer, who sees that each pays his *macuta* (3 cents) license fee immediately on entering the town. An enclosure for their use while sojourning costs them one or two more *macutas*, and after about five days they generally start homeward with a load of salt-fish or a piece of cloth, the proceeds of sale. The resources of the interior are rich and profuse, and in my opinion, it is only necessary to supersede this tardy and expensive means of transportation by the opening up of a railroad, and the pioneers in the charge of things will be paid a hundred fold, and identify themselves with one of the most gigantic enterprises of the age. Short of this, the introduction of the camel, I think would prove practicable. I cannot think the present condition of things can long continue, but foreign enterprise must work the change. The most conspicuous feature in the natives is slothfulness, and one is at once struck with their total apathy as to matters of religion. The demoralized character of the inhabitants of Loanda, is a subject for sad regret. There are probably a dozen churches, (fine specimens of the art and enterprise which prevailed twenty years ago, contemporaneously with the slave traffic, when this was the principal depot in its prosecution,) not one of which is appropriated to any regular assemblies of even the Catholic, which is the prevailing class. The resident

Americans number but six, and I regret to say, that there is no manifestation of any religious inclinations, and no Protestant place of worship. I am happy to remark, a very different spirit on board the vessels of our squadron, and I not unfrequently avail myself of the opportunity to attend worship on board.

The population of Loanda numbers perhaps 15,000, of whom two-thirds are black, and the balance Portuguese, half-breeds and foreigners. We have the dry and wet seasons of climate, the hot and the cool; we are now in the midst of the latter, which is the more comfortable: during the warm season it is necessary to observe the greatest precautions against exposure in the sun, otherwise the fever follows as a matter of course.

So far as I am competent to judge, however, I do not consider it of so

dangerous a character as that on the north coast. Foreigners can soon adapt themselves to the climate, but temperance in all things must be observed, since dissipation leads to certain decline. I have as yet but a slight knowledge of the Portuguese language, and a very little of the negro lingo—am accordingly not sufficiently conversant with the people to judge capably of the practicability of opening this as a field for missionary enterprise, but I do think such would be attended with success, and that a zealous man would not labor in vain.

But without subject for further remarks at present, I beg you will accept our grateful acknowledgments for the interest manifested in behalf of myself and brother. We shall be pleased to hear from you again.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully,
yours, &c.

Letter of a Native Missionary who is among the Greboes.

When at Kroo town in 1849, we saw and conversed briefly with the native African, the writer of this letter. He had received instruction from that excellent Missionary, the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, while in charge of the Presbyterian Mission at Cape Palmas. He had received a Christian name, but utterly turned away from the teachings of Christ, and given himself to the practices of Heathenism. We learned from the Missionaries at Settra Kroo that he had been in training to become a Priest of the superstitious and cruel rights or a barbarous idolatry. But many prayers had been offered for him,

and not in vain. We leave him to tell his own wonderful history:

[From the Meth. Missionary Advocate, Nov. 7.]

"DEAR BISHOP BURNS: I received yours dated the 3d instant. After having read the contents, I am perfectly satisfied with your instructions penned therein. As this is farming time, I cannot possibly give you the exact account of the present congregation of my place. The number of the church attendance every Sunday is from twenty to twenty-five, more or less; but soon the weeding of the grass will be over, then I will be able to give the real account of the congregation.

"I am sorry to say that the man of whom you wrote has not become a Christian. It is a hard matter on account of his three wives. It is

very difficult for him to give up two and have one. He expresses his wishes to me sometimes to become a Christian, but only this one law is very hard, said he. You know this is one great pause in our way among the people for to give up their many wives. The Lord knows when this will have an end in this part of Africa. I wish to establish a Sabbath-school at Will's Town, but I have no reading-books for the beginners. We need some first and second readers. The children are anxious to learn. As we have a very little hope of the old people, except the Lord should work it out in some other way, I wish to train up the children in the knowledge of the Truth.

"You wanted me to give an account of my life at Sierra Leone. I am very glad to do so. I got my education by the Presbyterian Mission at Cape Palmas, under Rev. J. L. Wilson, who is now at New York. When he was to remove to Gaboon my parents were not willing for me to go with him; but they were willing that I should follow Rev. Mr. Sawyer, another Presbyterian missionary, to Settra Kroo. There I located about five years; then I returned home with much devil in me, for my country customs. However, I remained only one year in my country, and then joined a French man-of-war as a sailor. The Lord spared my life until I finished my time on board of her at Gaboon. During this time my conscience began to awaken, and kept on telling me that I would be lost if I continued a sailor life. This led me after my discharge to go back to the mission at Gaboon. But I was not received; the mission was in the lowest state, and the Board did not allow them to establish more than three schools. Then I was recommended by Mr. Wilson

to the Baptist Mission at Fernando Po, under Rev. A. Baker, in hope of being employed in that mission as a teacher without conversion as yet. I could not get the teaching work among the Boobies, as I was promised by Mr. Baker. Something was to be done again; I must look out again for a new place. The Lord surely opened a way for me. An English man-of-war came to an anchor, the captain came on shore in need of a steward; my brother was a head krooman in the very ship; I was recommended to the captain, and he received me on board.

'God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform;
He plants his footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm.'

'Deep in unfathomable mines
Of never-failing skill,
He treasures up his bright designs,
And works his sovereign will.'

"I was in that man-of-war about one year and six months; then her time was up, and I was discharged at Sierra Leone. No sooner had I reached the shore than my troubled conscience seemed to be at ease. I began to follow bad company. There came another man-of-war; I joined her for the coast of the Bight of Benin, and there I was sent on shore with Captain Forbes and others to protect the city called *Abbeokuta*, where the Church of England established a mission about four days' journey from the seashore. To my surprise I saw native believers there, who were willing to suffer all persecutions and trials by their own relatives; some were put in stocks and irons, and some had their legs put in holes dug in the earth, for two or three days. But as soon as they released them they went straightway to the mission yard to 'follow the white man's God,' as they said in their language.

This I say, Brother Burns, was a touching scene to my soul. I made a vow that very moment, and said: Should the Lord be gracious and in mercy spare my life, and I do but reach Sierra Leone, I will never live a sailor's life again, but go at once and serve that God who sent out kind missionaries to instruct me to know the way. What shall I say to the great Jehovah at the last day if I lose all these opportunities?

"The Lord heard my supplications, and guarded me till I arrived at Sierra Leone in 1852, the latter part of the year. I did as I vowed, and joined myself to the Wesleyan Church. I began to seek for pardon. Surely the Lord, who keeps mercy for thousands, converted my

soul on the last Sunday of June, 1853, at a love-feast. Thus, dear brother, from that date I endeavored to do the will of Him who loveth my soul through his Son.

"Having obtained pardon I was appointed assistant schoolmaster in 1855, and exhorter the same year. After one year, I was tried as local preacher in 1856, and general schoolmaster, until 1860. While preaching and teaching at Sierra Leone, I remembered my native home and people. As it was my wish, surely the Lord brought me to it. I hope to be useful among them by the assistance of the Almighty.

"I am yours in Christ,

"JOHN C. LOWRIE."

[From the Evening Post, July 28, 1860.]

List of Slavers under the American Flag,

From February, 1859, to July 16, 1860.

1. Bark ANTELOPE, 244 tons, Johnson, from New York to Remedios and Africa.—Captured by a British cruiser.—Purchased by a Spaniard.

2. Bark ARDENNES, 242 tons, Pelletier, from Havana and Jacksonville to Canary Islands.—Captured by a British cruiser, sent to New York with prize crew from U. S. Steamship Marion. Owned in Havana.

3. Bark ASA FISH, 321 tons, Dickie. Landed cargo of slaves, vessel destroyed. Owned in Havana, sailed from New York.

4. Ship ATLANTIC, 699 tons, Silva. Cleared from New Bedford as a whaler. Voyage broken up. Owned by Spaniards in Havana.—Ditto, Merrill. Cleared from New York as a whaler. No change in ownership.

5. Bark ANGELITA, (Spanish,) 236 tons. Cleared from Savannah for St. Jago.

6. Bark ANN—no clearance reported in the papers.

7. Herm. Brig ANGELINE, 150 tons,—no clearance reported in the papers.—Owned by Portuguese or Brazilians.

8. Bark BELLE, 236 tons, Stewart, cleared by a ship-broker in Old Slip, for Havana on account. Landed cargo. Vessel destroyed.

9. Herm. Brig BROOME, 213 tons, from Havana. Two cargoes landed. Vessel at present under the Spanish flag.

10. Herm. Brig BROWNSVILLE, 147 tons, Marsh. From New Orleans for Congo River. Cleared by a Spanish firm. Owned in Havana by Spaniards.

11. Bark BUCKEYE, 328 tons, Booth. From New York for St. George de Elmina, by Booth, Tucker & Co. Purchased by a Portuguese on Pearl street, for account of parties in Havana.

12. Brig BONITO, 276 tons, Raymond. For St. Thomas and a market, by J. S. Raymond & Bro. Purchased by Spaniards. Clearance suppressed in most of the papers, (July 16, 1860.)

13. Herm. Brig C. H. SAMPSON, 156 tons, Davis. From New York. Clearance suppressed. Landed a cargo. Vessel changed owners several times.

14. Ship COMORA, 439 tons, Maciel.

From New Bedford as a whaler. Has been out over one year. Landed one cargo. Last report, at Bahia, clean. Owned by Portuguese and Spaniards.

15. Herm. brig COSMOPOLITE, 143 tons. From Cardenas. Landed two cargoes. Owned by Spaniards. Rig changed to schooner.

16. Bark CORINTHIAN, 253 tons.—Wrecked near Cardenas. Purchased by a Spaniard. Sails for the Coast of Africa.

17. Herm. Brig CYGNET, 199 tons, Cottell. From Philadelphia for Canary Islands. Owned by Spaniards. Lands a cargo of slaves, is abandoned, picked up by U. S. Steamer Mohawk. Sold by U. S. Has been sold again for the slave trade.

18. Bark C. E. TAY, 257 tons, Trainor. From New York. Cleared by a firm unknown to the N. Y. Directory. Vessel detained. Allowed to sail under bonds for \$20,000. Owned by Spaniards and Portuguese.

19. Bark CORA, 431 tons, Latham. From New York. Cleared by master. Owned at Havana. Vessel detained and discharged. Allowed to sail under bonds. Fitted out by a mongrel Spaniard.

20. Brig CHARLOTTE, 265 tons, Lockhart. Cleared from New York.—Owned by Portuguese. Vessel destroyed.

21. Bark CLARA WINDSOR, 206 tons, Power. From New York for Havana. Purchased for Spanish account to fit out there.

22. Propeller CITY OF NORFOLK, 572 tons. Cleared from St. Thomas, W. I., for Barcelona, Va. Owned by Spaniards in Havana. Cleared from N. York by Wall Street Havana Packet Office.

23. Herm. brig D. WEBSTER, 193 tons, Buisson. Cleared from N. York by master. Owned by the captain and a Spaniard in Havana.

24. Herm. brig ELLEN, 143 tons, Danbury. Cleared for St. Thomas by master. Portuguese property. Vessel destroyed.

25. Ship ERIE, 476 tons, Gordon.—

Cleared from Havana by Hamel & Co., for Spanish account. Vessel owned by Spaniards.

26. Ship ELLERSLIE, 407 tons.—Cleared from Matanzas. Owned by Spaniards in Havana.

27. Bark EMMA LINCOLN, 298 tons, Palmer. Cleared from New York by master. Fitted out by a ship-broker in Old Slip. Detained and overhauled in Congo River by British and U. S. cruisers. Returns to New York. Voyage broken up. Spanish proprietors.

Do., Palmer, do.—No report.

28. Bark E. A. RAWLINS, 273 tons. Cleared from Havana for Mantua, Spain. Captain murdered by the crew. Vessel sold by the U. S. at Apalachicola. Spanish property.

29. Schr. ENTERPRISE, 98 tons, Morantes. Cleared from Havana for Carthage. Run on shore by crew, and captain murdered.

30. Bark EMILY, 300 tons, Lindsey. Cleared from New York by — Rich-ardson. Vessel purchased by a Spaniard (same as No. 1) for a Captain Gomez, who goes in her. Captured by a British cruiser and sent back with prize crew from U. S. ship Marion.

Do. do., cleared by master. Sails under bonds.

31. Bark E. A. KINSMAN, 269 tons, Downs. Cleared from New York for Havana. Foundered at sea. Owned by Americans and Spaniards.

32. Herm. Brig FRANCES ELLEN, 277 tons, Hendland. Cleared from Charleston, S. C., for St. George de Elmina, by a Spanish firm. Vessel owned in Havana. Landed a cargo.

33. Brig FALMOUTH, 208 tons, Linaas. Cleared from New York. Owned by Spaniards and Portuguese. Seized at Cape de Verdes by U. S. ship Portsmouth and sent back. Will sail again under bonds.

34. Bark FREDERICK DEMING, 216 tons, Bussing. Cleared from New York for Cape Town. Owned by Spaniards.

35. Sch. EANOVER, 206 tons, Ayres. Cleared from New York by a Portuguese firm. Owned by Portuguese. Is reported to have landed one cargo. Close watched by U. S. Revenue Cutter when last in port.

36. Bark HUNGARIAN, 318 tons, Dickie. Cleared from New York by master. Owned in Havana by Spaniards. Fitted out by Portuguese. Lands a cargo. Vessel destroyed.

37. Bark ISLA DE CUBA, 215 tons, Miller. Cleared from New York by a Portuguese firm. Landed cargo of slaves and returned to New York.

Do., do., Dobson. Cleared by master from New York. Captain leaves vessel at Cape de Verdes, and she is brought back to Boston by mate. Vessel since forfeited to the U. S. for being engaged in slave trade.

Do., do., Larkin. Cleared by master from New York. Captured by a British cruiser and released. Lands her cargo, and vessel destroyed. Portuguese property.

38. Bark IOWA, 263 tons, Johnson. Cleared from New York as a whaler by master. Purchased by a Spaniard (for Havana account,) same as Nos. 1 and 30.

39. Schr. JOSEPHINE, 212 tons, Carter. Cleared from New York. Same purchaser as above, (for Havana account.)

40. Brig J. BOYNTON, 208 tons, Hinckley. Cleared from New York. Purchased for account of Spain, in Havana.

41. Brig JEHOSSÉ, 224 tons, Vincent. Cleared from Charleston. Captured by a British cruiser and released. Voyage broken up, and returns to port.

42. Bark JULIA DEAN, 298 tons, Hedland. Cleared from Charleston. Owned by Spaniards in Havana. Captured by a U. S. cruiser and sent to Norfolk. Forfeited to U. S.

43. Brig J. HARRIS, 249 tons, Steele. Cleared from New York by ship-broker in Old Slip. Vessel and cargo owned by Spaniards in Havana. Captured by a British cruiser, with 550 slaves on board.

44. Bark J. J. COBB, 308 tons. Captured by British cruiser, with 550 slaves.

Cleared from Havana for St. Thomas. Owned by Spaniards in Havana. Lands a cargo and is turned adrift.

Do., Lands a cargo.

45. Herm. Brig JOHN P. HOOPER, 123 tons, Paine. Cleared from Havana. Owned by Spaniards in Havana. Lands a cargo and returns to New York; is under seizure for nearly a year. Lately cleared for Havana. *Light wanted.*

46. Schr. JUANA, 131 tons, cleared for St. Jago. Owned in that port. Reported to have been captured by a British cruiser.

47. Bark KATE, 267 tons, Otto.—Cleared from New York. Owned by Spaniards in Havana. Under seizure.

48. Bark LAURENS, 428 tons, Curtis. Cleared from New London and New York as a whaler. Owned by a Portuguese of New York, in company with Spaniards in Havana. Lands a cargo of slaves and vessel destroyed.

49. Bark LAURA, 206 tons. Cleared from New Orleans by a Spanish firm.—Vessel under Mexican flag, and owned in Havana. Captured by a British cruiser.

50. Herm. Brig LILLIE MILLS, 190 tons, Weeks. Cleared from Havana.—Owned there by Spaniards. Captured by a British cruiser.

51. Bark LYRA, 217 tons, Dickie.—Cleared from Havana. Owned there by Spaniards. Seized at Key West, forfeited to the U. S.

52. Ship MEMPHIS, 798 tons, Moody. Cleared from New Bedford by master. Vessel fitted out as a whaler, and owned by Spaniards in Havana. Has been out eighteen months, and landed one cargo. Last report at Payta, *clean.*

53. Ship MONTAUK, 505 tons,—Quayle. Cleared from New York as a whaler. Owned by Spaniards in Havana. Last reported Fayal, *clean.*

54. Schr. MARIQUITA, 141 tons,—Barrett. Cleared and owned by a Portuguese. Vessel detained and discharged. Allowed to sail under bonds. Owned by same as No. 47.

55. Brig NANCY, 219 tons, cleared from Havana. Owned by Spaniards.—Has landed one or two cargoes.

56. Bark OTTAWA, 277 tons, Gordon. Cleared from Mobile for St. Thomas and a market. Owned in Havana by Spaniards. Landed a cargo and vessel destroyed.

57. Bark ORION, 449 tons, cleared by a ship-broker in Old Slip. Vessel and cargo purchased by the Portuguese, Miranda, for Spaniards in Havana. Captured by a British cruiser, and sent back with prize crew from U. S. ship Marion.

Do., do., Morgan. Is loaded and cleared by master. No change in ownership. Is captured by a British cruiser, with 800 slaves. Captain Morgan and mates awaiting trial. Bond good for nothing. Vessel and cargo forfeited to the U. S. by Judge Smalley.

58. Bark PAMPHYLIA, 252 tons,—cleared from New York and Havana.—Owned by Spaniards there. Captured by a British cruiser, with 700 slaves.

59. Brig PUTNAM, 187 tons, Townsend. Owned by a Portuguese firm in New York. One of her owners was on board and landed at Cardenas. Short time after is captured by U. S. brig-of-war, with 318 slaves. Had previously landed one cargo, and returned to New Orleans.

60. Bark PANCHITA, 233 tons, Stanhope. Cleared from New York. Owned by Americans and Portuguese. Captured by British cruiser and sent with prize crew to New York. On arrival they are arrested by pretended owners of vessel. Lays in port some time, and is cleared by master. Lands some 450 slaves between Havana and Matanzas, and is scuttled.

61. Schr. PETER MOWELL, 129 tons, cleared from New Orleans by a Spanish firm. Owned in Havana by Spaniards.

62. Ship REBECCA, 534 tons, Carter. Cleared from New Orleans by same firm as above. Owned by Spaniards at Cienfuegos. Landed about 400 slaves, and vessel destroyed.

63. Bark STAR OF THE EAST, 316

tons, Hinckley. Cleared from New York by P. L. Pearce for a Portuguese firm.—Vessel owned by Spaniards in Havana. Lands a cargo, vessel destroyed.

64. Sch. STEPHEN H. TOWNSEND, 182 tons, cleared by Goldenboro & Lepparre, of New Orleans, for St. Thomas and a market. Captured by British cruiser.

65. Ship SUNNY SOUTH, 702 tons, cleared from New York and Havana. Purchased by a Spaniard through a Hanover Square ship-broker, and owned by Spaniards.

66. Bark SULTANA, 457 tons, Bowen. Cleared by master. Purchased by same as above for account of the same. Landed a cargo and vessel burned.

67. Brig STORM KING, 229 tons,—Lockhart. Cleared from New York by master. Owned by Spaniards at Havana. Fitted out by Portuguese. Two deputy marshals under indictment for aiding in her escape.

68. Herm. Brig TALLULAH, 194 tons. Missing from port of Havana. No clearance.

69. Herm. Brig TAVERNIER, 150 tons, Johnson. Cleared from Cardenas. Owned by Spaniards. Captured by British cruiser, with 520 slaves.

70. Herm. Brig TYRANT, 211 tons, Lind. Cleared from New York by a Portuguese firm. Owned by Spaniards in Havana. Lands a cargo; vessel abandoned, and taken by wreckers into Key West.

71. Herm. Brig TRITON, 211 tons, Buisson. Same vessel as above. Lost on her voyage from New Orleans. Ostensibly bound for Cienfuegos. Spanish owners.

72. Ship THOS. WATSON, 340 tons, Allen. Cleared from New York as a whaler. Was sold previous to her arrival, and is now Portuguese and Spanish property.

73. Herm. Brig THOMAS ACHORN, 250 tons, Bain. Cleared from New York. Owned in Havana. Fitted out by Portuguese.

74. Ship **TAHMARO**, 371 tons, Hathaway. Cleared from New Bedford as a whaler. No report of her ownership.

75. Brig **VIRGINIAN**, 225 tons, Lind. Cleared by a Portuguese; vessel owned by Spaniards at Havana. Seized by U. S. cruiser at suggestion of British cruiser in Congo River. Sent to Norfolk with prize crew.

Do., do., Storm; no clearance reported. Seized at Bermuda for being a slaver.

76. Bark **WILDFIRE**, 337 tons, Stanhope. Cleared by master. Owned by Spaniards, fitted out by Portuguese. Captured by U. S. cruiser, with cargo of slaves.

77. Bark **WILLIAM**, 232 tons, Finnis. Cleared from Havana. Owned by a Spaniard. Captured by a U. S. cruiser, with a cargo of slaves.

78. Bark **WM. C. LEWIS**, 265 tons, Faulkner. Cleared from New York. Previously, a sham auction sale took place, and no change in ownership. Owned by the same person as 45 and 51. Supposed to be the Bogota, which was captured by a U. S. cruiser.

79. Brig **WM. R. KIBBY**, 190 tons, Otto. Cleared from New York. Fitted out by a Portuguese; owned by a Spaniard in Havana. A clearance was refused to her in that port.

80. Schr. Yacht **WYVEIN**, 81 tons, Fields. Cleared by master from Boston for St. Thomas and a market. Has landed a cargo. Last reports at St. Thomas for sale.

81. Herm. Brig **W. H. STEWART**, 206 tons, cleared at Havana. Owned by Spaniards. Captured by British cruiser.

82. Herm. Brig **W. M. CROTON**, 239 tons, Bettles. Cleared from Havana.—Owned by Spaniards. Landed a cargo, and returned to Apalachicola.

83. Bark **WHITE CLOUD**, 285 tons, Hatch. Cleared at Havana; owned by Spaniards.

84. Schr. Yacht **WANDERER**, 250 tons, Farnham. Cleared from Savannah by Americans. Owned by Americans.—Landed a cargo in Florida.

Do., Patton. No clearance. Mate and crew ran away with her; returned to Boston. Vessel bonded in \$5,000, worth about \$13,000 or \$15,000. Forfeited to the U. S. Now at Havana for sale.

85. Herm. Brig **W. TAYLOR HALL**, 190 tons, Oliver. Cleared by master from Baltimore for St. Thomas and a market. Landed a cargo, and is abandoned. Found and taken into Nassau.

Added to the above slavers, some half dozen have gone through the Sound, the names of which could not be ascertained.

Some twenty vessels have been detained under suspicion, and a great many others have cleared from European and South American ports.

"South Street," the correspondent of the Evening Post, who has kept a record of vessels engaged in the slave-trade, makes the following additional statements:

The *Louisa* (reported heretofore as having gone on a slave-cruise) has returned from St. Jago de Cuba, and will probably fit out directly from this port. The *Erie*, *Weather Gunge*, *Kate*, *J. J. Cobb*, and *Thomas Achorn* are all in custody of the United States authorities. At Norfolk, Va., there are the *Triton* and *Storm King* under seizure. The *Falmouth* has sailed for Havana, after "changing hands" in the customary way. The *Kate's* party, it is hinted, know all about the *Falmouth*. The *Cygnets* and *William* are still at Mobile. Capt. Bowen, who landed 1,300 slaves from the *Sultana*, reported to have been the *Mohawk*, has managed to get out of this port as master and part owner of the ship *Nightingale*. The other owner is a Portuguese merchant, doing business in this city. The vessel has since arrived at Liverpool, (a roundabout way to the coast of Africa,) and if she takes a cargo, she will carry 2,000 slaves to

Cuba. A small brig, formerly schooner rigged, lately sailed from a southern port for the coast and a slave cargo. The slaver *Wanderer* cleared from Havana on the 1st of October, but on the 27th still remained at that port. The *City of Norfolk* steamer has been towed into Havana; the brig *Nancy* has sailed from the same port for a cargo; the *Ardennes* was still there, and the schooner *Byron*, captured by a Spanish war-steamer, was carried in there, having 271 souls on board. The slaver *Lyon*, owned by a Spaniard in New York, has been sold there. Cuban parties have ordered a propeller from New York to undertake the same enterprise in which the *City of Norfolk* so nearly succeeded. The proclamation of the Captain-General of Cuba is pronounced a "stool pigeon affair."

We had supposed that the reports that filled the newspapers, in reference to the great increase of slavers on the American coast were exaggerated, and that very few of the people of the South really favored any such movements. In this portion of the South we have never met an advocate of the foreign slave-trade. It seems, however, from the North Carolina Presbyterian, that farther South the public sentiment is becoming favorable to it. The editor of that paper spent some months in Florida, and since his return he writes:

"During my recent visit to the South, we were surprised and pained to find that the number of persons favoring the re-opening of the slave-trade is greatly on the increase. The number has largely increased in the last five years. The common impression that it is only a reckless politician here and another there who approves of the traffic, is erroneous. A change has taken place

in the minds of many who are not politicians, and it has extended to all classes and professions. Ten years ago, not one man in five hundred would have publicly advocated the trade, and the whole business was regarded with repugnance and horror. Now the advocates are perhaps as numerous as the opponents. Planters and intelligent mechanics are beginning to favor the system, and it is not deemed a reproach or a moral offence.

"The trade itself is largely on the increase. Five cargoes of Africans are now landed on the coast to one ten years ago. Some express the opinion that the proportion is greater than this. * * *

"This question of the African slave-trade forces itself upon the attention of the Christian people and press of the South. The discussion cannot be shunned, and the question must be honestly met. Aside from its political character, it has moral and religious bearings which claim our notice.

"The sanctity of the law is invaded by those who are engaged in this traffic. Christians ought not to hold their peace when the Constitution of the country is trampled under foot. * * *

"The border and middle States of the South will not consent to engage with their more Southern neighbors in this shameless violation of national law. They cannot approve of such illegal proceedings, but would kindly yet firmly remonstrate. The traffic cannot be *legalized*, and conservative men need no further argument to confirm them in their opposition. If the Gulf States wish to retain the sympathies of the border States, and to preserve the unity of the South in feeling, interest, and action, they must maintain the Constitution as it is, and uphold the majesty of the laws.

Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, and Tennessee, with the voice and heart of one

man, now, and always will protest against the renewal of the slave-trade."—*L. P. Herald.*

Intelligence.

The bark *Daylight*, under the command of Captain Alexander, sailed a few days ago for Liberia, with a cargo of merchandise. This is a new vessel, built at Guilford, Connecticut. She takes out the Rev. Mr. Barton and wife for the Mendi mission; Mr. J. W. Van Osden, who will return in the same vessel; Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. Leonard Williams, of Buchanan; the Rev. D. Rogers, of Newark, N. J., a Presbyterian clergyman; Mr. J. B. Simpson, and Mr. S. V. Douglas, of New York. These last go out under the patronage of the American Civilization Society.

The Liberian packet ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, sailed from Baltimore for Liberia, on Saturday. She takes out a full freight, a number of cabin passengers, and about one hundred emigrants. Among the passengers are the Rev. Mr. Hoffmann, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Mission, and wife; a missionary, whose name we have not learned; Dr. James Hall, the managing agent of the packet, who is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Catharine Hall, who seeks a tropical sea voyage for her health, and the three young Africans that were recently in charge of Marshal Rynders.

Dr. Hall has received a special commission to the Liberia Government from the American Colonization Society, to complete some plan mutually advantageous for the future disposal of recaptured Africans landed in Liberia by the American Government.

The barque *Mendi* is hourly expected at this port from Liberia,

with a valuable cargo of African produce.—*Journal of Com.*

POLICY TOWARDS RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

One of our cotemporaries says:

"President Buchanan has, by placing steamers on the African and West India stations, deserved, as he has, the cordial thanks of all who detest this murderous piracy of slave-trading. The increased efficiency of steamers in the detection of these miscreants, is clearly demonstrated by the late captures on the east end and southern shore of Cuba.

"We rejoice that a ready response was made by Congress to the President's message, and the sum of \$250,000 placed at his disposal for the purpose."

Alluding to the dreadful sufferings and mortality which the victims of the slave-trade endure, the writer adds:

"The only ray of comfort to be found, as we look at their hard lot, is in the existence of such an asylum in Liberia as has been prepared by the wise forethought and Christian philanthropy of America. There we may hope that they will be instructed and Christianized, by the activity of missionary societies amid the peace and quiet of a free Christian Republic."

WEST AFRICA.—A young man has been admitted to the church at the Gaboon. Mr. Bushnell reports about twenty of the scholars in the schools as under impressions. "Early and late, and sometimes in the night," he says, "we have heard the voice of prayer. It would rejoice your heart to hear them pray, and see them weep, when I talk to them about the dying love of Jesus."—*Pa. Ch. Adv.*

THE STEAMER SETH GROSVENOR.—The little steamer, Seth Grosvenor, that was sent to the African coast by the New York State Colonization Society, works to a charm. Dr. Pinney, the corresponding secretary, has recently received letters from the mercantile firm of Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, dated Cape Palermo, August 12, from which we take the following :

"We are happy to say that the new steamer Seth Grosvenor is all we could wish for. She works well, and makes five miles an hour against a two-knot current, with 30 inches of steam. Mungo wood burns well when dry, but not so well as coal. Palm nuts we find a good substitute for coal. They require fine pea-coal bars to prevent them from falling through. We get them for a low price.

"We have carried to Bishop Payne, at Cavalla, in the steamer, 206 bbls of freight; also 104 bbls for other parties. We had a very bad sea, but we landed every article in good order.

"The Grosvenor is looked upon as one of the greatest blessings ever done for our country. The natives like it so much—yet fear it—because it can walk up all the rivers. We have had thousands to look at her, who express thanks, and sent presents to her, of bullocks, goats, sheep, and wool; yet you know they are costly. Please accept our thanks, and the many kind expressions of our country and fellow-citizens, and present the same to our friends, whose kindness we gratefully acknowledge.

"Ellis A. Potter writes : The Seth Grosvenor has now gone up the coast to Monrovia. I have had the pleasure of being on board of her in the rivers, over the bars, and at sea, and found her to work like a charm, and is as safe at sea as a 74 gunship. She has entered all the rivers, over the bars of which she glides smoothly. She will rouse the people from their lethargy to incessant and unsatisfied activity in every branch of commerce, mechanism, and industry, and infuse the spirit of her own native country; and we shall all profit by her as a medium of trade and commerce between our several counties and rivers."

RELIGION AMONG THE AFRICANS.—It is stated that the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has some forty or fifty missions among the blacks, principally in the low country.—Against this missionary work there was at first considerable opposition; but now the planters encourage and aid the mis-

sionary, by their counsel and authority. Prejudice has been turned into favor.

There are in Charleston about twenty-one thousand colored people. Of these, about six thousand, or one-third, are under Methodist influence. Twenty-five hundred of them belong to one church.

In connection with one church in Columbia there are about one thousand members.—*Philadelphia Christian Observer.*

STATISTICS OF COOLIE TRADE.—It appears from statistics furnished the Constitution by H. C. McLaughlin, Esq., superintendent of statistical office, Department of State, that during the past twelve months fifteen vessels have landed in Cuba 5,569 coolies from China, making an aggregate of 48,970 since 1847. Of the fifteen vessels four were Spanish, six French, four American, and one Dutch.

INFLUENCE OF MISSIONS UPON COMMERCE.—In 1846, the Church Missionary Society commenced operations at Abbeokuta, West Africa. One result of its efforts has been, that a very considerable quantity of cotton is sent to the English market every year. It was not till 1853 that the first bales, cleaned by machinery, and pressed and packed for European consumption, were dispatched. Now there are several hundred gins at work in Abbeokuta and the neighboring farms. There are also several screw presses, some in the possession of native traders. If we take into the account the adaptation of the soil in Yoruba to the production of cotton, and the abundance of cheap labor to be had, it is not easy to say where unto this traffic shall grow. Its increase, thus far, has been constant and healthful; and there is no good reason to believe that it will be otherwise hereafter.

The human sacrifices at Dahomey, Africa, far exceeded the number reported. The victims were reckoned by thousands.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The Forty-fourth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, will be held in this city on the third Tuesday, 15th, of January next. The Board of Directors will meet the same day at 12 o'clock M.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of October to the 20th of November, 1860.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$36,) viz:	
<i>Kerne</i> —A friend, \$30, Josiah Colony, Dr. Daniel Adams, each \$5, Rev. W. O. White, \$2.50, Capt. Mitchell, E. Livermore, Mrs. Newcomb, each \$1, Mrs. Elvira Poole, 50 cts.....	36 00
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$48.84,) viz:	
<i>Franklin</i> —Hon. Austin F. Pike, \$10, Rev. Wm. T. Savage, Dea. Chester Stone, each \$2, D. Barnard, L. Richardson, A. G. Morrison, D. Gilchrist, each \$1.....	18 00
<i>Lebanon</i> —Salma Hale, Dea. Abner Allen, J. H. Kendrick, \$2 each, George S. Kendrick, \$1, Rev. C. A. Downs, 50 cents, Messrs. J. & H. March, 50 cts., Others at Methodist Church, 34 cents.....	8 34
<i>Meriden</i> —B. Farnham, \$5, S. D. Duncan, Dea. Daniel Morrill, \$2 each, Rev. Amos Blanchard, Rev. C. S. Richards, Rev. E. T. Rowe, Rev. A. Wood, S. T. Duncan, B. R. Catlin, A. Roberts, Henry Wells, C. Thayer, Mrs. M. Bryant, Mrs. Mary Wood, Miss M. L. Bates, Miss E. S. Kent, each \$1, Hiram Sleeper, 50 cents..	22 50
	84 84

VERMONT.

By Rev. F. Butler, (\$13,) viz:	
<i>Hardwick</i> —Rev. Joseph Toney, A. M. Goodrich, and others of Cong'l Church and Society...	12 00
<i>Acuteville</i> —P. Haskell.....	1 00
<i>Brattleboro'</i> —"M,".....	5 00
	18 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$467.91) viz:	
<i>Rockville</i> —Chauncey Winchell, \$8, Alonzo Baily, \$7, Hon. Dwight Loomis, \$5, Wm. Butler, \$2, George Talcott, M. J. Thompson, A. R. Chapin, J. N. Stickney, J. Hunter, Cyrus Winchell, each \$1, J. B. Bennett, G. M. Paulk, G. S. Barrows, Asa Thomas, each 50 cents,—\$30, to constitute their pastor, Rev. Avery Walker, a life member. James Selden, R. S. Lewis, each \$1, J. B.	

<i>Metcalfe</i> , W. Shelton, Joseph Bailey, each 50 cents, A. J. Coburn, 41 cents.....	53 91
<i>Plymouth</i> —Mrs. Seth Thomas, \$10, Edward Thomas, Seth Thomas, Edward Langdon, each \$5, G. W. Gilbert, Dr. W. Woodruff, each \$3, A. C. Shelton, \$2, H. Scoville, \$1..	34 00
<i>Westport</i> —R. H. Whalow.....	25 00
<i>The State</i> , in behalf of 5 emigrants for Liberia.....	375 00
	467 91

NEW YORK.

<i>Albany</i> —Legacy of Archibald McIntyre, late of Albany, dec'd..	500 00
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NEW JERSEY.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:	
<i>Pittsgrove</i> —To constitute Rev. Edward P. Shields a life member.....	30 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania Colonization Society, for extras furnished their emigrants	55 06
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DELAWARE.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:	
<i>Port Penn</i> —Cong. of Port Penn and Odessa, to constitute Rev. Henry J. Gaylord, of Port Penn, a life member.....	30 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Washington</i> —From U. S. Government, for 2d month's support in Liberia of the Recaptives taken from Key West...	7,425 00
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VIRGINIA.

<i>Elm Grove</i> —Mrs. Mary Brown, her annual donation.....	10 00
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ALABAMA.

<i>Havana</i> —Prof. Henry Tutwiller,	100 00
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OHIO.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$109 30) viz:	
<i>Berea</i> —Prof. J. Wheeler.....	2 50
<i>Newburgh</i> —Adeline Jewett.....	3 00
<i>Huntsburgh</i> —Mercia Dimie, \$5, F. C. Conly, \$1.....	6 00
<i>Monteille</i> —Julius Baldwin.....	5 00
<i>Perry</i> —Jehiel Parmely, \$5, Jas. Proper, \$1, Bartholomew Froman, \$5, Wm. Mitchell, \$1, Mrs. Tilla, 50 cents.....	19 50

<i>Concord</i> —Simeon Winchel, \$1, A. Morse, \$5, John H. Murray, \$1, Harriet Wilson, 80 cents, J. Corlet, \$1.....	8 80
<i>Thompson</i> —L. Miller and Lady, \$2, H. M. Albens, 25 cents....	2 25
<i>Madison</i> —Mr. Griswold.....	1 00
<i>Ashtabula</i> —William Gary.....	5 00
<i>Warren</i> —S. P. Johnson, \$5, L. D. Wetmore, \$2, Mrs. R. Brown, \$1, Christian Smith, \$2, C. C. Wetmore, \$1.....	11 00
<i>Northfield</i> —R. Palmer, \$2, Wm. Powell, 25 cents, D. S. Stanley, M. Oniel, John Ross, Ira Cheney, Billy Johnson, each 25 cents.....	3 50
<i>Twinsburgh</i> —T. A. Carter, \$1.50, Ezra Starkweather, \$5, Mrs. Ethan Allen, \$1.....	7 50
<i>Leroy</i> —Thomas Tier.....	3 00
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Heretofore we have not been in the habit of sending *bills* to subscribers to the REPOSITORY, but have relied on their voluntary payments. But these are not sufficient to pay the expenses of its publication. We *must* pay for the paper and printing, and it is not fair that we should be compelled to raise the money to do this in any other way than from our regular subscribers. We therefore make this appeal to all our subscribers. Many of them have not paid us for years. Many of them think it is sent to them *gratis*, for some reason, they do not know what! By our terms, which are regularly published on the cover, there are four classes of persons to whom it is sent gratuitously, viz:

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2. To every person who contributes \$10, or more, annually.
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they cannot do without it, and will continue it as paying subscribers. But in this we are often very much disappointed, for when we send bills to them, or ask them to pay for it, they become very much excited and declare they never subscribed—they never wanted it—and desire it to be stopped immediately!

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
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
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APRIL, 1860

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COAL IN LIBERIA.

A letter from an officer of the African Squadron says the discovery of coal in Liberia, all the hilly ranges abounding with it, will bring not only wealth, but civilization, to Africa. The only drawback is the want of proper harbors for vessels along the coast.

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The Liberia Packet Ship Mary C. Stevens.

This vessel was built with funds mainly derived from the late John Stevens, of Talbot County, Maryland, who voluntarily contributed \$36,000 for this special purpose. Her ownership is vested in a Board of Trustees, but she is under the general direction of the Executive of the American Colonization Society. All charges of sailing and keeping the vessel in repair devolve upon the Society, and to it all proceeds and receipts for freight and passengers inure, and no other party is, in any way, interested in her earnings, or responsible for the liabilities she may incur.

She will sail regularly from Baltimore to Liberia, twice in each year, touching at all the ports twice in each voyage. Her regular days of sailing are, the 1st of May and 1st of November. She will take freight and passengers, to the extent of her capacity and accommodations, to and from Liberia, and from port to ports in Liberia. The American Colonization Society and its State Auxiliaries always to have the preference; next, emigrants going out in the ship; after which, in order of application.

TERMS OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.—Cabin Passage to any port in Liberia, or from any Liberia port to Baltimore, \$100; Servants in the cabin, or children under ten years of age, half price, or \$50; Steerage Passage either way, across the Atlantic, not paid by the Colonization Societies, \$40; Children under ten years of age, half price, or \$20; Cabin Passage, from any port in Liberia to the next nearest port, \$5; For every additional port passed or touched at, \$5; Steerage Passage on the Coast, half the above rates. Freight to be received and delivered alongside, or to be landed at risk and expense of consignees. Charges for landing or boating off cargo, 10 cents per bbl. and other cargo in proportion. For all freight over 5 bbls. in bulk, or 25 cubic feet, 30 cents per foot, or \$1.50 per bbl. with primage accustomed. Camwood or metal, per ton, \$10, with primage accustomed. Palm oil, per gallon, for capacity of casks, 5 cents, with primage accustomed. For all freight under 5 bbls. in bulk, 40 cents per foot, or \$2 per bbl. No small packages, other than mailable matter, will be taken for less than \$1. Letters and mailable matter, free of charge.

Freight consigned to irresponsible parties, or to non-residents of a port of entry, must invariably be paid in advance.

No freight will be received the two days previous to the sailing of the ship, that time being required for receiving on board provisions, emigrants and their effects.

Directions to parties remote who have occasion to send Freight.—Mark the packages plainly, with the person's name for whom they are intended, and place of residence, "care of Dr. James Hall, Colonization Office, Baltimore;" also enclose to him, by mail, at the time of sending a package, a receipt of the Carrier, with marks and numbers, whether by public or private conveyance. Freight to Baltimore, with necessary charges in the city, for drayage, portorage, wharfage, &c., must be added to the ship's freight out, as per above rates, and be paid by the shipper. Small sums may be remitted per mail in post office stamps.

Let it be remembered, that the only party interested in the ship is the American Colonization Society, whose funds are derived entirely from voluntary contributions, consequently no person or party, however charitable their object, can with propriety claim freight or passage gratuitously.

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The Liberia Packet Ship Mary C. Stevens.

THIS vessel was built with funds mainly derived from the late John Stevens, of Talbot County, Maryland, who voluntarily contributed \$36,000 for this special purpose. Her ownership is vested in a Board of Trustees, but she is under the general direction of the Executive of the American Colonization Society. All charges of sailing and keeping the vessel in repair devolve upon the Society, and to it all proceeds and receipts for freight and passengers inure, and no other party is, in any way, interested in her earnings, or responsible for the liabilities she may incur.

She will sail regularly from Baltimore to Liberia, twice in each year, touching at all the ports twice in each voyage. Her regular days of sailing are, the 1st of May and 1st of November. She will take freight and passengers, to the extent of her capacity and accommodations, to and from Liberia, and from port to ports in Liberia. The American Colonization Society and its State Auxiliaries always to have the preference; next, emigrants going out in the ship; after which, in order of application.

TERMS OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.—Cabin Passage to any port in Liberia, or from any Liberia port to Baltimore, \$100; Servants in the cabin, or children under ten years of age, half price, or \$50; Steerage Passage either way, across the Atlantic, not paid by the Colonization Societies, \$40; Children under ten years of age, half price, or \$20; Cabin Passage, from any port in Liberia to the next nearest port, \$5; For every additional port passed or touched at, \$5; Steerage Passage on the Coast, half the above rates. Freight to be received and delivered alongside, or to be landed at risk and expense of consignees. Charges for landing or boating off cargo, 10 cents per bbl. and other cargo in proportion. For all freight over 5 bbls. in bulk, or 25 cubic feet, 30 cents per foot, or \$1.50 per bbl. with primage accustomed. Camwood or metal, per ton, \$10, with primage accustomed. Palm oil, per gallon, for capacity of casks, 5 cents, with primage accustomed. For all freight under 5 bbls. in bulk, 40 cents per foot, or \$2 per bbl. No small packages, other than mailable matter, will be taken for less than \$1. Letters and mailable matter, free of charge.

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Ryon